Mr. M. Govindan: I beg to move that in clause 2, sub-clause (iv), line 1, the expression "payable to" may be substituted for "claimable by."

Sir, this is a formal amendment to bring about uniformity. Here when it is a question of Jenmies it is "claimable" and in the case of holders it is "payable". In fact, the compensation due to the tenent should be "claimable" so that he can institute a suit according to the Bill. But in the case of a Jenmi he cannot institute a suit according to the Bill. So, if the words were inverted there would be more sense. In view of the undertaking given by the President.

President: Does the honourable member want to discuss the amendment?

Mr. M. Govindan: If the feeling of the House is for dropping the discussion, I would also wish that the whole thing may be stopped.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: I have informally consulted all the members, and I may submit here that they have agreed to drop all further discussion.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: In view of the fact that the discussion of this Bill is to be stopped, may I submit that I may move my Bill?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, there are amendments to that Bill which require discussion. So the Bill should not be passed. So, it was moved and seconded that the business of the House be now adjourned.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

President: The business before the House will now stand adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

President: In view of the decision arrived at just now, this will be the last day on which this honourable House will transact business with its present members. In a few days, notifications will issue dissolving both the Houses of the Legislature and making the necessary arrangements for the coming elections. At this stage, I hope honourable members will bear with me if I say a few words with reference to the Upper House of the Travancore Legsilature, and the work it has transacted and turned out.

At the outset I may state that I have had some experience of Upper Houses. I was an elected member of the Council of State, and I have seen the House of Lords at work. I am not flattering this honourable House when I assert that it need not suffer by comparison with those other Chambers. So far as the Council of

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[President.]

State in Delhi is concerned, it is a very sage and professes to be—and perhaps is—a very important body. But the discussion and the deliberations there are not characterised by very much emotion or feeling, or, until quite recently, by anything more than a series of complaisance and dissents with the propositions brought before it. So far as the House of Lords is concerned, except on a few matters on which the technical competence and excellence of some of the members makes itself felt as a supremely important legislative organ of the British Empire, it is a dull body. Generally speaking out of the 700 members of the House, only about 50 usually attend the meetings. And, if you are on the gallery, you hardly hear what they say ; you would think that they are whispering to each other. Once in a way a real debate and fight take place and everybody is satisfied.

But my experience of this House teaches me that this House is in every way as active and as vigorous in the expression of its opinions and as tenacious of its views, as the Lower House of the Legislature is generally supposed to be. I can certainly add, that I can compliment this House on the expedition with which it does its work—I am not referring to the present debate (*Laughter*) in regard to which it may be true that there were reasons for certain honourable members lengthening their remarks and making fairly strong display of their feelings and opinions. But, it would be perfectly correct to say that this House has been very expeditious in the disposal of business and has turned out a great deal of work.

Nine Sessions of the Council have been held during which the House sat for 57 days. Of these, 13 days have been utilised for transacting non-official business.

Twenty-three official Bills, and two non-official Bills, which were passed by the Assembly, received the concurrence of the Council and became law with the assent of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council was the originating Chamber in regard to two Bills which also became law with the concurrence of the Assembly and with the assent of His Highness the Maharaja.

Altogether 1,272 questions have been answered in the House, the average number of questions answered on a day being 23.

Twenty-three resolutions were discussed by the House, out of which only two were passed, one in 1109, recommending the abolition of export duty on cocoanut products and the other in 1110, recommending the reduction of land tax and water cess by 50 per cent. till normal conditions were restored. These two resolutions

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have been given effect to by Government so far as circumstances and the finance of the State would permit. The resolution recommending the abolition of export duty on copra and other cocoanut products was accepted by Government with modifications, that is to say, the tariff values of cocoanuts and of the principal cocoanut products– copra, cocoanut oil, and punnac were reduced for levey of export duty thereon with effect from the 1st Chingam 1110 as shown below :—

Copra	from Bh. Rs.	16 to	Bh Rs	10 per cwt.
Cocoanuts	,,	48	,,	30 per thousand.
Cocoanut oil	,,	12	,,	8 per cwt.
Punnac	,,	5	,,	3 *Do.*

The second resolution was also accepted by the Government with modifications, according to which Government sanctioned a remission of $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the land tax on all ayacut wet lands and tank bed conversions in the Tovala and Agastisvaram taluks and on post-settlement *kayal* reclamations in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Kottayam and Changanachery and a remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all other lands in the State wet or dry excepting those cultivated with coffee, rubber, tea and cardamoms.

The Budgets of 1109 to 1112 have been discussed and passed by the Council. Though the House has the power to omit Demands as a whole, it is significant that there had been no occasion in which such power has been exercised.

Motions for the adjournment of the House to discuss matters of urgent public importance were moved and discussed on four occasions. The motion was carried only on one occasion, to discuss the hardship caused by a circular issued by the Director of Registration in regard to the levy of registration fees on receipts for payment.

The Council discussed four important reports of Committees appointed by Government, *viz.*, the Education Reforms Committee, the Public Service Recruitment Committee, the Co-operative Enquiry Committee and the Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee.

The views expressed by the House have always been of great assistance to Government in arriving at important decisions in regard to those subjects. Besides, the House also discussed and passed the reports of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Reports for 1108, 1109 and 1110.

That is a bare and bald account of the work of this House. It is work of which this House has legitimate reason to be proud. The work done by this House and the traditions of this House are of special value.

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[President.]

It will be remembered that, alone among the Indian States, Travancore originated the system of a bicameral legislature. It will also be remembered that, with special reference to this innovation, as it then was, the Secretary of State for India complimented His Highness in London on this feature of the Travancore Legislature. This step was taken with a view to give that balance and that kind of comprehensive consideration of all sides of questions which come up for discussion, and that advertence to the processes of double examination which are of the utmost value in legislative work. In some of the criticisms on this matter, the fundamental distinction between Indian State and a British Indian Province is lost sight of. With all possible respect to the very eminent and very distinguished persons who occupy the positions of Governors of Provinces and of the Governor-Generals of India, it will be remembered that each Governor and each Governor-General holds office as such only for a period of five years, after which period he goes back to his own country where he is neither the subject of acute blame nor the recipient of much commendation after his well-deserved retirement. The case of an Indian State is very different. His Highness the Maharaja is here as a permanent factor and is here all the time. It is therefore necessary that the occasions on which His Highness overtly dissents from the decisions of the Legislature, or certifies a measure or takes a line contrary to that expressed by the members of the Legislature, should be as few and as sparse as possible and His reserve and residuary powers should have to be resorted to only under special conditions. That is not only sound constitutional law and practice but is a course of action dictated by the highest of political as well as prudential motives. From that point of view it becomes all the more necessary that there should be what may be called a revisory Chamber.

Judging from the work turned out during the last few years I may say—and say without hesitation—that this constitutional experiment inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja has proved conspicuously successful in Travancore. I may congratulate the honourable members of this House on the record of their meritorious work and on the spirit with which they have approached and fulfilled their tasks.

To those who are standing for election, I wish all success. To those who do not propose to stand, I would suggest that they should not allow their interest in public affairs to suffer by their not being members of the Legislature but that they should continue to evince it in increasing measure, since this State is very fast be-

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coming, and to a large extent has become, a constitutional State in the sense that His Highness the Maharaja and His Government have been fully responsive to public opinion and have striven their utmost to guide their policies not only by what they consider to be in the highest interests of the State but in the light of sane and instructed public opinion.

Let me bid you all good-bye and Godspeed.

Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai : Sir, with your kind permission and on behalf of the members of this House, I beg to convey to you our feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the great kindness and courtesy that you have always extended to us and for the good wishes and valuable guidance which you have given to our proceedings. I am also thankful to you, Sir, for the very kind and generous terms in which you referred to our services in the discharge of our duties. Sir, when I say that this House is extremely proud that an illustrious son of India and a man of world renown is presiding over it, I have nearly said all that has got to be said on this occasion. Your presidency of this Council has immeasurably enhanced the dignity and reputation of this House.

As you observed, this country was the first under your guidance to lead Legislative Reforms by constituting a two-chamber legislature. I need not conceal the fact that at the time there were critics who believed that a House of elders will be a costly thing. Sir, we have your valuable evidence that these views were wrong. We have been able to demonstrate that even the maturity of added years has its own merit. On the other hand, as you admit, we have been a vigorous and energetic body bringing to bear upon the problems connected with this country a wide and enlarged outlook, imagination and intimate knowledge. We have criticised every measure with impartiality, with fearlessness and always with dignity and decorum. We have never contended that we form an opposition to Government. On the other hand, we always belived that our concern was to see the other side of the picture, which will, I am sure be conceded on the different nooks and corners of the huge administrative machinery which is day by day growing in complexity. We have always been ready to co-operate with Government and render to the administration whatever assistance in us lay to give. We have always been careful to avoid deadlocks and have always treated with response and consideration the decisions of the other House.

I think it is proper on this occasion to refer to what occurred in this House two days ago. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai made a vigorous protest against the term depressed classes occurring in

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[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

our Education Code and public records. I may assure you, Sir, that the whole House was enthusiastic at the marvellous change that has come over this country. Who is the man or woman in this country to-day who is prevented from riding in a carriage or on the tallest elephant through the streets? Which is the occupation or calling that is considered undignified? Which is the public place of worship from which any caste or community is excluded? Sir, it is a matter of extreme gratification that depressed classes have left this country for ever for the lasting glory of the Royal House and of you, Sir, who is the trusted Minister of His Highness the Maharaja.

Now that the shadow of a University is in the distant horizon,..... .....

President: I hope it is not so very distant.

Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai: I am very glad. Sir, at this time when the prospect of a University is not very distant, you will kindly permit me to make a few observations. Your mission in this country is to carry to fulfilment the aspirations of a former Maharaja who introduced higher education. His Highness Ayilliam Thirunal laid the foundation stone of the college and in doing so His Highness said "Go forth and answer to the intelligent needs of this country and present yourself a formidable rival to your brothers outside". I want the House to mark the word 'intelligent needs'. Intelligent needs are those of an enlightened world. Now, what are the intelligent needs of this country to-day? Compared with existing conditions, I suppose the intelligent needs are those of commerce and industry the magnitude of which has well answered the intelligent needs as envisaged by the famous former Ruler. The second thing that His Highness said was "be a formidable rival to your brothers outside". I hope that the products of our new University will prove to be a formidable rival to the outside world.

With these few words, I thank you once again for the kindness you have shown and I hope that your administration will be a grand success.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, in associating myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers I wish to make one observation.

Having had the opportunity to work directly under three Dewans and the proud privilege of surveying and criticising the work of five Dewans believe me, Sir, I am not flattering you when I say that I have not found another who loves work as much as you

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do with so much aptitude for the same. Your words that three thousand years ago in the famous battlefield of Kurukshethra Lord Krishna in his advice to Arjuna emphasised the importance of work are always ringing in my ears when before me I find in you one who has been benefited by that advice.

There never sat in Bhaktivilas any Dewan who had the energy and vitality which you possess not to speak of the other various qualities of head and heart which you have in such abundance and which have won for you esteem and reputation not only throughout the length and breadth of India but beyond the seas as well and which have made you the envy of Dewans of other States.

We have been wondering with amazement on the dynamic energy you possess in that after delivering your as usual remarkable lectures in Madras and a busy time there, leaving Egmore on the evening of the first, receiving bundles of files *en route* at intermediate stations and disposing them, arriving at Shencotta on the afternoon of the second, motoring from there immediately to Trivandrum, and in the same evening delivering a Presidential speech in a magic lantern lecture depicting the earthquake in the other end of the continent we live, and immediately attending a dinner along with the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and before dawn next morning leaving the place to the other end of this State, opening *en route* conferences and receiving several deputations of a varied nature and replying them all suitably in an outspoken manner—a characteristic which no Dewan has displayed till-now and thereafter presiding over a College day meeting and there delivering an inimitable speech pointing out amongst other things the history of the Parsees in India, the history of the Syrian Church in India, etc., and returning the next day here to guide the deliberations of our local Parliament, and, after delivering the prorogation speech thereat, running back again to Madras to attend to important business connected with the welfare of the five million people entrusted to your care by our Gracious Highness—to frankly tell you, Sir, you represent the truth contained in the Upanishad saying you uttered day before yesterday that it is necessary to work to be full of energy to be valiant.

Though much younger than yourself, we do not possess one thousandth of your energies at this time of the day after a prolonged sitting. I, therefore, do not propose to take the time of the House any longer

Praying Almighty to give you a long lease of life and wishing you Godspeed in all your endeavours we request you kindly to convey to His Highness our deep sense of loyalty and devotion to his august person and throne.

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Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സർ, ചരിത്രപ്രധാനമായ നിയമസമിതികളുടെ പരിണാമരൂപമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്മരണീയാവസരമാണല്ലോ ഇത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പൗരസഞ്ചയത്തിന്റെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ള പ്രസ്തുത സഭയുടെ ഗൗരവത്തിനൊ നടത്തിപ്പിനൊ ന്യൂനത വരാതെ അധികാരിവർഗ്ഗവും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണെന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. പരിഷ്കൃതരാഷ്ട്രങ്ങളുടെ ജാതകമ്മത്തിനു ഏറെക്കുറെ കാരണക്കാരനായ ദിവാൻജിഅവർകളുടെ മഹനീയാദ്ധ്യക്ഷ്യം ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായതു ഭാഗ്യത്തിന്റെ പാരമ്യംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ്. നിയമസഭാമെമ്പറന്മാരെ പള്ളിക്കൂടം കുട്ടികളായി കരുതുന്ന സ്വഭാവം അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറന്മാക്കൊ മിക്കവാറും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാരുടെ നടപടികളെപ്പറ്റിയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ കർത്തവ്യങ്ങളെ അസ്പഷ്ടമാക്കിയും ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും വിമർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ വ്യക്തിപരമായ വിരോധംമൂലം ഒരൊറ്റ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെപ്പറ്റിയും ഞാൻ യാതൊന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു സധൈര്യം പറയാം.

നാലു കൊല്ലമായി ഞാൻ മാതൃഭാഷയായ മലയാളത്തിൽ തുടരെത്തുടരെ എഴുതി അയച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ചോദ്യസഹസ്രങ്ങളും എല്ലാം കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ലാക്കേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകത്തോടു ഞാൻ നന്ദി പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അതും അതിശയിക്കയില്ലല്ലോ.

ഒരു നവയുഗത്തിന്റെ സവ്വലക്ഷണങ്ങളും കാണുന്ന ആധുനിക ധർമ്മഭൂമിയുടെ ഭാസുരകീർത്തി ലോകമാകമാനം നിറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സുവർണ്ണകാലത്തിൽ ശ്രീചിത്തിരതിരുനാൾ തിരുമനസ്സിലേയും അവിടത്തെ ഉത്തമമാതൃരത്നമായ മഹാറാണി തിരുമനസ്സിലേയും പരിശുദ്ധനാമധേയങ്ങൾ എല്ലാജനങ്ങൾക്കും അറിയാവുന്ന കാരുണ്യഭാഷയിൽ പ്രകൃതിദേവിതന്നെ എല്ലായിടത്തും ലേഖനം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ—സകലവഞ്ചിയവിപ്ലവങ്ങളും, മത്സരങ്ങളും, അസമതകളും അറേബ്യൻകടലിൽ വലിച്ചെറിഞ്ഞു് ശാശ്വതമായ ഐക്യവും സൗഭാഗ്യവും വളർത്തുന്ന സചിവോത്തമൻ സർ. സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഹാർദ്ദമായ സഹകരണത്തോടുകൂടി മന്ത്രിപദം കയ്യേറ്റു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ ഒരു ആയിരം കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു് അപ്പുറത്തേയ്ക്കു് അതായതു് റെനൈ-ലേയ്ക്കു വലിച്ചെറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റുകൌൺസിലിനോടു തൽക്കാലം സന്തോഷപൂർവ്വം യാത്രപറയുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്കവകാശമുണ്ട്. (ഹസ്തതാഡനം.)

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പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളും ഗവണ്മെൻറും രണ്ടു കക്ഷികളായി നിന്നു പോരാടുവാനുള്ള ഒരു യുദ്ധക്കളമല്ല നിയമസഭയെന്നും പ്രസ്തുത പൌരപ്രതിനിധികളും ഗവണ്മെൻറംഗങ്ങളും ഒരുകയ്യായിനിന്നു മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പുരോഗമനത്തിനും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നന്മയ്ക്കും വേണ്ടി ശ്രമിക്കുന്ന ആലോചനാമണ്ഡപമാണ് നിയമസമിതിയെന്നും തെളിയിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭരണനയം ഇന്നത്തെ വിശാലഹൃദയനായ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനുള്ളതു നിശ്ചയമായും അനുമോദനാർഹവും സംതൃപ്തികരവുമാകുന്നു. (ഹസ്തതാഡനം.)

ജനഹിതഭരണശകടം അതിൻെറ രണ്ടു ചക്രങ്ങളായ അസംബ്ലിയുടെയും കൌൺസിലിൻെറയും സഹായത്താൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപഥത്തിൽക്കൂടെ രാജഭക്തിയും ആനന്ദവുമാകുന്ന പ്രാപ്യസ്ഥാനത്തെത്തുവാൻ ജഗദീശ്വരൻ അനുഗ്രഹിക്കുമാറാകട്ടെ.

ഈ സ്റ്റേറുകൌൺസിൽചക്രത്തിൻെറ ഒരു നേമിയായ എന്നെക്കൊണ്ടു ഏതെങ്കിലും അവസരത്തിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും അസഹ്യത അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരോടെല്ലാം ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ക്ഷമായാചനം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അവരെല്ലാം എനിക്കു മാപ്പുതന്നു അനുഗ്രഹിക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. (ഹസ്തതാഡനം.)

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, I am glad to associate myself wholeheartedly with the previous speakers with all the sentiments expressed by them regarding your distinguished guidance of the deliberations of this House. My friend, Mr. Madhavan Pillai said, that there are no depressed classes to-day in Travancore. He was perfectly right in saying so. But it should not be understood, Sir, that the work of uplift of the depressed classes is finished. You have within the short space of time you have been the head of the administration paved the way for further progress by effectively removing the main obstacle to their progress, namely, the curse of untouchability, by giving them temple entry and thereby giving an intelligent lead to the whole of India. In fact by that very act Travancore stands to day as the first State in India. But much remains yet to be done by way of economic uplift and welfare work among the poor classes. In view of the objection of my friend Mr. M. N. Parameswaran Pillai I will no longer use the expression 'depressed classes' and I request other friends also not to use that expression not only because of his objection but also because of your objection, Sir. I know that you do not like that expression and you have assured us that early

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[Mr. M. Govindan.]

steps will be taken for the obliteration of the expression 'depressed classes' from all official communications. A friend tells me that you have already done that. That is a good thing. We have the greatest hope that dring your administration the difference between the various classes will be swept away and their condition so improved that the whole of Indian nation will become consolidated.

You have in your speech, which is a model for Presidents to follow hereafter, given a lucid account of the achievements of this House. For my part, I thought that we had done but little. But when we heard your lucid account we felt, that there was achievement of which we may feel gratified. But the achievement, if any is not due to the non-official side alone. Nor did you Sir, mean that I know. What we have done would not have been possible but for the able and hearty co-operation of the official benches. I say that because I feel strongly that a large share of the credit is due to them. (*Hear, hear*). That is all that I want to say at this time of the day. I join my friends in bidding farewell.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I heartily congratulate you on the successful way in which you have been discharging the duties of the President of this august House. No member of this House had any occassion to say that he was not given sufficient opportunity or time to express his views. Your courtesy, kindness, and accommodating temperament throughout the deliberations of this House and your readiness to help the members are worthy of being specially mentioned. Your statesmanship of world-wide reputation, high sense of duty to discharge fairly and impartially the responsibilities entrusted to your care, all stand in good stead to our State at this important and critical situation. I wish you sound health, continued success and prosperity.

I heartily congratulate and thank the Council Secretary and the whole staff for the kind aud succesful way in which they have discharged their duties and helped the members. I wish them success.

I also sincerely thank the official members of this House for the invaluable assistance rendered to the non-official members and the kindness and courtesy shown to us and wish them Godspeed.

Mr. H. O. L. Marikar (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I thank you, Sir, for the compliments paid to this House. We take it as a certificate of merit that you took us as a secondary school class. We have to go through high schools and colleges and get diplomas. I think you will during your time help some of us to be promoted from this bench to the other side. If you do not

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do so, we cannot expect to get promotion from any other Dewan in Travancore. We are hoping it from you, Sir, because you are the most successful of the Dewans in any Indian State. In my heart of hearts I give you a greater place been than to Mahatma Gandhi. I say that because we find that even the programme of the Indian National Congress has not fulfilled. But your programme as a home ruler for self-government for India has been fulfilled to your heart's content Because of your unselfishness at the time of reaping the result of your work during your life time in and out of British India, you have given your service to an Indian State in order that you may teach the people of the State how to bear the burden of Government. When I say that we wish to be promoted to the other side of the bench it should not be misunderstood that I have said that with a desire to wrench power. As Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai said, it is because you are overburdened and because His Highness is deeply interested in us, we want to lighten your burden by sharing it in a more responsible way than hitherto. You always find that the official members here are quite solid while we are divided. Only when responsibility is given to us we will have the desire to go and work on the other side. Then alone we will concentrate on the work in hand. I hope you will consider this aspect of the matter. Again thanking you for the great consideration shown to most of the members like myself whose profession is not talking, I resume my seat.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Sir, I wish to associate myself with all that has been said by the previous speakers. You, Sir, have very kindly complimented us for the useful work done in the first Council, of the bicameral legislature. May I say that, but for the guidance of the illustrious Presidents we have had, we would not have been able to do such useful work. We are particularly proud that of our Presidents, you Sir, were one of the best Parlimentarians and under your guidance we were able to do substantial work connected with the legislature. We are very thankful to the official members from whom we had courtesy in abundance. In answering our questions of public interest and also replying to our criticisms strongly levelled against them, we are thankful to the sportsman like spirit of the officials. I can confidently say that none of us represented on the floor of the House any party feeling or interests. The one desire that actuated us was for the welfare of the people of the State and its administration as a whole. In that, we might have used at times some strong expressions, quite unparliamentary. I believe, we will be pardoned for that.

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[Mr. E P. Varghese.]

Our thanks are also due to the staff of the Legislature. They rendered us all help and but for their co-operation, we would not have been able to turn out so much good work. Let me also thank our honourable colleagues who have taken part in the discussions on the floor of the House and who have always been very courteous. On very few occassions they got agitated, and during these occasions their criticisms were taken in good spirits.

Sir, we are very proud to close this session under the distinguished Presidency of a person like you. Many of us hope to come again as the representatives of the people either in this House or in the Assembly and carry on the work of the legislature especially under your guidance. I thank you once again for the great indulgence with which we have been treated and the latitute you have shown to us.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: I beg to associate myself with all the sentiments expressed by my friends. I also join with my friends and pray God that you, Sir, may be blessed with long life, health and prosperity. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Secretary and the staff for their extreme kindness and help shown to us.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: Before the Council adjourns I desire to express our feelings, of gratitude to you, Sir, for the very great sympathy, kindness, and consideration you have shown to us in guiding the business of this House. We have come to regard it as a rare privilege and not merely a duty to be here while you were presiding over the Council; and we consider it our good fortune to be associated as members of a Council of which you have been the President. You always found time to sit through the whole course of the proceedings of this House, and while we marvelled at the speed and thoroughness with which business was being conducted, we also felt that we were quite at ease and had always our chance to say whatever we had to say without fear of being met with coldness or technicality. Your presence has always created in us a feeling of joy and has ever been an inducement to contribute our share to the debates in this House. This memory of our association with you, Sir, in this Council, we will always cherish with pride and gratitude.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Chief Secretary and the other Official members of this House for the uniform courtesy and consideration we have received at their hands. It has been the task of the learned Law Member to pilot through this House a large number of legislative measures during these years. We have derived great help and guidance from him and we are gratified to hear that his valuable services will still be available to this House.

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President : Let me thank you for the very generous and warm-hearted sentiments given expression to here. I shall convey to His Highness all the loyal sentiments to which expression was given by the honourable members of this House. Let me also wish this House and every member of the House all prosperity and success. The Council will now stand adjourned *sine die*.

The Council adjourned *sine die* at 4 25 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

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